50th Anniversary Issue

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 51, No. 1 Published Biweekly January 13, 1992

The Center for the Book

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: Jan. 30, 1989: One of the first things Barbara Bush did as first lady was to invite the Librarian (center) and John Cole, Center for the Book director, to the White House to ask how she could help in LC's reading programs. She was asked to be honorary chair of the "Young Reader" program, and she accepted on the spot.

Cover Story: The Library's Center for the Book was established by an act of Congress in 1977. With only four full-time staffers, the center has successfully spread the word on the importance of reading promotion across the United States and around the world. 11

New Associate: Winston Tabb has been named associate librarian for Collections Services, LC's largest service unit. 3

On the Map: The Geography and Map Division has a new chief, Ralph Ehrenberg. 3

Leaving LC: The Library's legislative liaison is retiring after 25 years in her role. 4

News from the Center for the Book 5

Turning 50: A half-century ago, the *Information Bulletin* published its first issue. 6

End Run: The last part in our series on the Jefferson Building's keystone heads focuses on the real-life model for the "Semite" sculpture. 14

What is a *Consilium*? A Law Library exhibition of LC's collection shows what they are. 22

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

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Associate Librarian for Collections Services Named

Winston Tabb to Head LC's Largest Service Unit

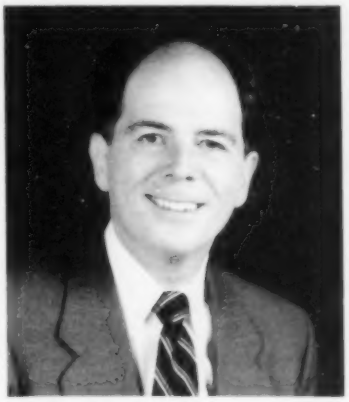
Winston Tabb, acting Deputy Librarian of Congress since June 1989, has been appointed associate librarian for Collections Services, the largest service unit of the Library.

In his new role, Mr. Tabb will direct a staff of 1,800 employees and be responsible for the Library's acquisitions, cataloging, processsing and preservation of materials, as well as special research activities—the core of the Library's services to the nation.

He succeeds Henriette D. Avram, who is retiring after 26 years with the Library.

In announcing the appointment, Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said: "Winston Tabb has served the Library of Congress with dedication and distinction in an unusually wide range of capacities. His strong professional background, experience in recent years with the broader library community, and his fine personal qualities—all will bring strength to a key position for which Henriette Avram has set such an exceptional standard."

Mr. Tabb has been with the Library since 1972, when he was a participant in the Library's Intern Program for outstanding library school graduates. After completing the internship, he joined the staff of the Congressional Research Service (CRS), working initially as a reference specialist in the Congressional Reference Division. From 1974 to 1975, he was a congressional research administrator in the Office of the Director of CRS. He was subsequently appointed team leader of the Congressional Reading Room and in 1977 became administrator of the Inquiry Unit.



In his new role, Winston Tabb will direct a staff of 1,800 employees and be responsible for the areas that provide the core of the Library's services to the nation.

In 1978 he was appointed assistant chief of the General Reading Rooms Division, and in March 1984 he became chief of the Information and Reference Division of the Copyright Office.

In March 1988 Mr. Tabb was appointed chief of the Library's Loan Division. He was selected in October of that same year to fill a one-year appointment as director for Research Services. During 1988, he also served as vice chair of the Management and Planning (MAP) Committee and later as coordinator of the Collections Services Transition Team.

In March 1990 he was named the director of Public Service and Collections Management I, while continuing to serve as acting Deputy Librarian.

Mr. Tabb represents the Librarian on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, the advisory committee to the White

(Cont. on p. 23)

Geography and Map Division Gets New Chief

Ralph Ehrenberg was named chief of the Geography and Map Division, effective Dec. 12, 1991, announced Suzanne Thorin, acting director for Public Service and Collections Management I.

Mr. Ehrenberg has served as acting chief of the division since March and as assistant chief since 1979. From 1966 to 1979, he was with the Cartographic Archives Division of the National Archives and Records Service, the last seven years as director.

Mr. Ehrenberg is the Library's representative to the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, currently as chairman, and since 1983 has been the Geography and Map Division's representative to the International Federation of Library Associations. He also represents the Library on the U.S. National Committee for the International Geographical Union.

Mr. Ehrenberg has published extensively on the history of cartography and geography. His publica-

(Cont. on p. 23)

LC's Legislative Liaison Retires

Adoreen McCormick Vacates Key Position

After 25 years of keeping a watchful eye on the Library's dealings with Congress, Adoreen M. McCormick retired Dec. 31 after 25 years in her key role as legislative liaison officer.

After Ms. McCormick vacates her sixth-floor Madison Building office with its view of the Capitol, she will be planning seminars, conferences and discussions, as program director at the Woodstock Theological Center at Georgetown University. A Jesuit think tank, Woodstock examines social justice issues and the ethics of public policy and business.

"However, I think that the one great quality which has made her reputation here and across the street is integrity."

Later, reviewing her 33-year career with the Library, Ms. McCormick discussed how she has dealt with members of Congress and their staffs. "I've tried at all times to be honest, up front and frank," she said. "If we goofed, I'd say so. If they told me something in confidence, I kept their confidences."

Credibility with Congress goes a long way in such a role, which is not career in November 1958 as a full-time information and editorial assistant in the Information and Publications Office. The next year, she was promoted to an information and editorial specialist, fielding public inquiries about the Library. In 1960–61, she was an administrative assistant to the assistant librarian for public affairs in the Office of the Librarian, and from 1961 to 1966 a special assistant to the assistant librarian.

As federal money increased for library programs, in the heyday of

In dealing with members of Congress and their staffs, "I've tried at all times to be honest, up front and frank. If we goofed, I'd say so. If they told me something in confidence, I kept their confidences."

—Adoreen M. McCormick

Ms. McCormick has established a reputation in the Library and on the Hill for being firm but straightforward in her dealings with Congress. Dr. Billington noted these qualities when he presented her with the Library's highest honor, the Distinguished Service Award, at her retirement party Dec. 10.

"I have valued her fortitude—always ready to defend the Library, not giving ground when resolution and a staunch offense or defense are called for," Dr. Billington said.

to lobby Congress (an activity prohibited for government agencies) but to provide members and their staffs with the information and guidance they need for oversight and support of Library programs and services.

Ms. McCormick also wanted to be the first to tell members about any problems at LC. The first rule in Library dealings with Congress is "no surprises," she said. "If something bad happens, they don't want to be caught unaware."

Ms. McCormick began her Library

the Great Society, the pace of the Library's legislative activities quickened. Librarian Quincy Mumford—as well as his successors, Daniel J. Boorstin and Dr. Billington—came to appreciate Ms. McCormick's knowledge of the legislative process, political acumen and ability to write clear prose. Her position as legislative liaison was created in 1966.

Although Ms. McCormick does not deal directly with congressional Appropriations Committee members or their staffs on budget matters—

these are left to the Library's Budget Office in the Financial Services Division—she provides the supporting documentation for budget statements by Library officials and congressional supporters. She works on all other congressional matters, maintaining daily contact with the committees charged with Library oversight and authorizations.

And she knows the congressional players—members and their staffs. "It is important to know the members' interests and their limitations," she said. "For example, it doesn't do any good to ask certain members to wave the flag in support of spending for the Library in an election year." It also is important to let the members know if their constituents are benefiting from a Library program, such as the summer Educators Institute. Likewise, it behooves the Library to reach out to members' constituents through public service programs such as American Memory and the Center for the Book.

Members are supportive of the Library, she said, but Congress has to balance competing interests for fewer available dollars. "The Library has gotten more than its fair share of dollars available to the legislative branch," she said.

The Library's top priority is to serve Congress. Ms. McCormick therefore insists on knowing about every congressional complaint or request to the Library, except for those routinely handled by the Congressional Research Service (CRS). She gets an answer for complainants, refers inquiries to appropriate Library staffers and tracks the results to ensure timely response.

Ms. McCormick and her assistant, Stephen Kelley, in 1990 fielded 3,000 calls from Capitol Hill and district offices, plus 8,000 referrals from CRS.

"The LC staff is very supportive," Ms. McCormick said. "It is important to remember that in serving the Congress we serve the American people." —*Gail Fineberg*

News from the Center for the Book

National Young Reader's Day. More than 3,200 elementary school children packed themselves into the Geigle Complex adjoining Reading High School in Reading, Pa. on Nov. 13 to participate in National Young Reader's Day, which is sponsored nationally by the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress and Pizza Hut Inc.

Reading's mayor, Warren Haggerty, was emcee for the 90-minute program of entertainment and readings by celebrities, including Ellen Casey, Pennsylvania's first lady; Mr. McFeeley of PBS' "Mr. Rogers' Neighborhood"; and Mickey Morandini of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Costumed characters, videos on a giant screen TV and performances by singer-songwriter Bob Schneider and his chorus line of students from local schools also enlivened the program, which was seen live on classroom television by more than 30,000 students throughout the state.

The purpose of this year's National Young Reader's Day was to demonstrate to cities and towns everywhere what one community can do to promote books and reading for its young people. The Center for the Book and Pizza Hut designated Reading as the "Reading Capital of America" for the day, and the Reading City Council changed the pronunciation of the city name appropriately.

The local sponsors were the City of Reading, the *Reading Eagle* newspaper, the Pennsylvania Center for the Book, the Reading School District, the Meridian Bank, Berks Cable and the Berks County Chapter of the March of Dimes.

Reading, Pennsylvania

THE READING CAPITAL OF AMERICA FOR A DAY

November 13, 1991

The Center for the Book *in the Library of Congress*

extends its congratulations to the city and citizens of

Reading, Pennsylvania for their enthusiastic participation in

National Young Reader's Day November 13, 1991

National Book Award Winner to Speak at LC on January 23

Orlando Patterson, whose book *Freedom* won the 1991 National Book Award for nonfiction, will speak at the Library of Congress at 5 p.m. on Thursday, Jan. 23, in Dining Room A on the sixth floor of the James Madison Memorial Building.

The presentation, open to the public, is sponsored by the Library's Center for the Book and the National Book Foundation and marks the Library's participation in National Book Week, the annual celebration of American books and authors that features writers talking about their work.

National Book Week 1992 is being observed Jan. 19–25 with readings, lectures and presentations by writers around the country.

The *Information Bulletin* Turns 50

Began as Chronicler of LC's Role During WW II

This month marks the LC *Information Bulletin's* 50th anniversary of publication, a milestone for communication at the Library of Congress.

The first issue—Jan. 23, 1942—was published soon after the beginning of America's war with Japan and Germany, pointing up the significance of such an "information bulletin" in clarifying for more than 1,800 staffers the Library's many new war-support roles. Publishing innovations like the *Bulletin* and the *Quarterly Journal* (ceased 1983) were the hallmark of the administration of Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish during the war's early years, as was the Library's cultural preeminence in the nation's capital. Concerts at the Coolidge Auditorium, poetry readings and performances were held at the Library. Poets St. John Perse (Alexis Leger), Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg and folk singer Alan Lomax were among the first to perform here.

Mr. Lomax was seen in the cafeteria at lunchtime. Thomas Mann, the Nobel Prize winner in literature and famous expatriate, appeared in the pages of the *Bulletin's* first issue when he was "appointed Consultant in German Literature."

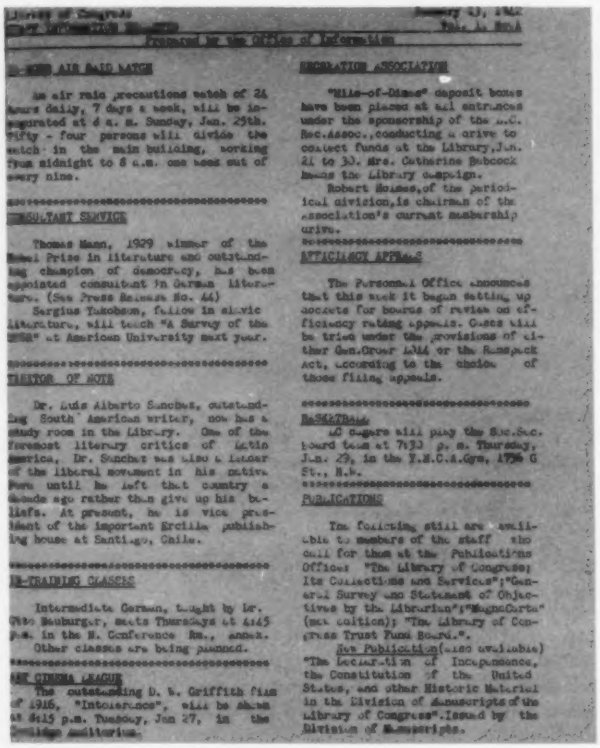
"The Library of Congress became a cultural center which Washington badly needed," as MacLeish later said.

Soon after his appointment as Librarian in July 1939, MacLeish had already begun to pursue his goals of bringing the Library and the scholarly community together and upgrading the Library's services.

A letter from Alexandria, Va., in November 1939 from Mrs. Grace Tugwell included a suggestion that MacLeish would use to improve Library outreach: Mrs. Tugwell, the wife of Rex Tugwell, one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's close advisers, stressed the need for a Library Public Information Service Division "in increasing the usefulness of [its] cultural and educational resources." She also defined some of these new information functions: "to maintain relationships with the press and to issue press releases, to secure space for magazine articles, etc., to direct the preparation of bulletins, circulars and other factual material."

MacLeish responded enthusiastically to Mrs. Tugwell in a letter of Nov. 6, 1939. By the second week in December, the United States was officially at war with Japan and Germany.

World War II imposed many new activities on the Library, since the collections and the staff were both deemed rich resources in the war effort. The very first issues of the *Bulletin* identified and explained these new activities and the organizations they generated. Air raid watches, the "Defense Bonds," "Mile of Dimes" and Red Cross war relief drives, the Office of Facts and Figures, the Committee on Defense Information, the Special Information Division (on national security), the Wartime Communications Study Committee (analyzing media communications), the Legislative Reference Defense Section, the WPA Bibliographic Unit on Air Raid Precautions, the Radio Research Project (on public reaction), the "War Collection" (on enemy propaganda and



Prepared for the Office of Information

AIR RAID WATCH

An air raid precautions watch of 24 hours daily, 7 days a week, will be inaugurated at 6 a. m. Sunday, Jan. 25th. Fifty - four persons will divide the watch in the main building, working from midnight to 8 a.m. one hour out of every nine.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

Thomas Mann, 1929 winner of the Nobel Prize in literature and outstanding champion of democracy, has been appointed consultant in German literature. (See Press Release No. 44)

Sergius Yakobson, fellow in slavic literature, will teach "A Survey of the USSR" at American University next year.

VISITOR OF NOTE

Dr. Luis Alberto Sanchez, outstanding South American writer, now has a study room in the Library. One of the foremost literary critics of Latin America, Dr. Sanchez was also a leader of the liberal movement in his native Peru until he left that country a decade ago rather than give up his beliefs. At present, he is vice president of the important Ercilla publishing house at Santiago, Chile.

WAR-TRAINING CLASSES

Intermediate German, taught by Dr. Otto Bauburger, meets Thursdays at 4:45 p.m. in the M. Conference Rm., annex.

Other classes are being planned.

FREE CINEMA LEAGUE

The outstanding D. W. Griffith film of 1916, "Intolerance", will be shown at 4:15 p.m. Tuesday, Jan 27, in the Coolidge Auditorium.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

"Mile-of-Dimes" deposit boxes have been placed at all entrances under the sponsorship of the A.C. Rec.Assoc., conducting a drive to collect funds at the Library, Jan. 21 to 30. Mrs. Catherine Babcock heads the Library campaign.

Robert Holmes, of the periodical division, is chairman of the Association's current membership drive.

APPOINTMENT AFFAIRS

The Personnel Office announces that this week it began setting up boards for hearing on efficiency rating appeals. Cases will be tried under the provisions of either Gen.Order 1,1941 or the Ramspeck Act, according to the choice of those filing appeals.

BASKETBALL

LC Cagers will play the Rec.Soc. board team at 7:30 p. m. Thursday, Jan. 29, in the Y.M.C.A.Gym, 17th & G Sts., N.W.

PUBLICATIONS

The following still are available to members of the staff who call for them at the Publications Office: "The Library of Congress: Its Collections and Services"; "General Survey and Statement of Objectives by the Librarian"; "Magna Carta" (new edition); "The Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.".

Non Publication (also available) "The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and other Historic Material in the Division of Manuscripts of the Library of Congress". Issued by the Division of Manuscripts.

The entire first issue (above and right) of the *Information Bulletin*, Jan. 23, 1942. It began out of a necessity to let the staff know what the Library was doing while the world was in turmoil.

the like) and the Civil Defense Collection were only a few of the new, confusing efforts the country would expect of the Library of Congress.

This "information bulletin," then, described a form of communication born of necessity. In this light, our otherwise innocuous title regains some of its original meaning.

The *Information Bulletin* encouraged participation in Library-wide and outside activities, too, such as air raid classes, savings bond campaigns and Red Cross drives. "Knitting and sewing" and "surgical dressing" units were here, as well as YMCA book drives for allied POWs.

The progress and much of the history of these wartime LC units can be traced. The early *Bulletin* is particularly rich in candid material for the historian. Of equal interest is the "Librarian's Week," a full accounting of issues of the day, visitors, meetings and conferences and other appointments—virtually everything on the Librarian's schedule.

The first "issues" took the form of two-column mimeograph sheets "restricted to bulletin boards," due to "the war-time scarcity of mimeograph paper." Need-to-know information included LC events and publications: The early issues provided bibliographies on "Air Raid Protection," "Compulsory Military Training," "Western Hemisphere Defense" and the like to answer staff questions as well as public inquiries.

Numbering and issuing in the early years were irregular. Weekly, biweekly, sometimes no issue at all. Wartime paper shortages outweighed even the information requirement. Production of the mimeographed sheets was clumsy and difficult; only rarely were photos used. For almost two years, beginning with the issue of Dec. 15, 1942, the format took an upswing with typeset text. The first photos, of the Library of Congress "shrine" of Archive No. 2586, which contained the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, first appeared in issues of April 12, 1943, and October 1944.

"The Librarian's Page" in the Jan. 12, 1946, issue features the first staff photo: Librarian of Congress Luther H. Evans, Army Maj. James M. Horan and the uniformed members of "our acquisitions mission to Germany" . . . "before leaving Washington to board the good ship Queen Mary in New York."

The *Bulletin's* first photodocumentation of official foreign travel showed Librarian Evans and his audience at the Salon Pizarro of the Government Palace in Lima, Peru, on July 4, 1946. In Archive No. 2510, Evans, speaking in Spanish, is presenting Peruvian materials from LC collections to Peru's national library to replace those items destroyed in a recent fire.

Twenty years later, the Library provided similar assistance—and even staff volunteers—to aid the libraries and archives ruined by the flooding of the Arno River in November 1966 in Florence, Italy.

Many of the Library's proudest and most monumental achievements were modestly announced in the pages of the *Information Bulletin* in the early 1950s. They bear restatement even now.

Is anyone aware today, for instance, that Library staffers, assisted by other experts, made expeditions to Jerusalem, Mount Sinai and Mount Athos, and produced dozens of miles of microfilm and photographic negatives that document ancient manuscripts in dozens of archaic languages, with their illustrations and illuminations? And that those microfilms and photographs are still obtainable (at low fees from the Library's Photoduplication Service)?

From the time the *Information Bulletin* ran its first photograph right up to the present, changes in communications technology and printing processes are evident, with ever-

(Cont. on p. 9)

Air Raid Protection: A preliminary list of available guides for civilians." 5 pages
Recent Books and Pamphlets on Canada" 145 pages.
Establishment Plan: A selected list of references." 41 pages.
Compulsory Military Training and Services in Foreign Countries." (Supplements bibliography already prepared on this subject in the U.S.)

Copies of bibliographies are available to members of the staff for official use.

EXHIBITIONS

2d Floor, N. Main Hall

original corrected typescript of Lillian Hellman's "The Watch on the Rhine", shown in connection with its recommend Washington performance for the President's birthday celebration

Rare Book Room

Early Washington Guidebooks.

Selection of Bindings from the Winter Palace of the Czar Nicholas II.

Selection of Titles on Cryptography from the Library of Col. George Fabyan.

Some Recent Accessions of the Rare Book Room.

Selection from the Gastronomic Library of Katherine Golden Bitting.

Annex A.B.

Thomas Jefferson: An exhibit in connection with the dedication of the Jefferson Murals by Ezra Winter.

Fine Arts

Historical Lithographs: Presenting a cross-section of American history.

Hispanic Room

Preparatory sketches, drawings and watercolors for the Library of Congress murals by Camilo Portinari.

ARMED SERVICES

A supplement to "Strikes in Defense Industries", previously issued as Senate Doc. 32., has been prepared by the Leg. Ref. Service and printed

Alexis St. Léger Léger, [illegible] in French literature: "Eloges", a poem by St. J. Perse. (Pseud.) with an introduction by Archibald MacLeish, in Poetry, March, 1942.

Morris G. Leiking, Reading Room: Three articles on the history of vaccination, in Ciba Symposia, Jan., 1942

Jacob Baruch, Jewelish Projects: "Harry Castleman: Boys' Own Author"; also a revision and enlargement of Marie Johnson's "American First Editions", 4th ed.; both books published by R. R. Bowker Co., N.Y.

MEETINGS

LC Red Cross Unit

Staff members are urged to join the LC Red Cross unit in sewing or knitting for war relief. Lower M.Conference Rm., annex, Tues. and Fri., Noon to 2 p.m.

Credit Union

Annual meeting of members, election and reports. Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 4:40 p.m., Coolidge Auditorium.

Choral Society

Organizational meeting. Monday, Jan. 26, at 4:45 p.m., Coolidge Auditorium.

Legal Aid Office

Social meeting. Friday, Jan. 30, at 8 p.m., 1437 L St., N. W.

AC Section, WSFF

Special meeting to discuss purchase of bowling alleys. Friday, Jan. 30, at 4:45 p.m., Lower M. Conference Rm.

LUNCHEONS

Treasury Staff Luncheon

Alan Nevins, of the Archive of War, This Song, this Sing,, present commentary recordings on reactions of people to the war. Jan. 27, at noon, Cafeteria Reserved Room.

Political Science Group

Dr. William F. Willoughby, consultant in political science and public administration, will lead a panel discussion Wednesday, Jan. 28, 12:30. Cafeteria Reserved Room.

Piano

Thursday, at 4 p.m., Lecture Room

Remembrances of a Former *Bulletin* Editor

A valuable source in tracing the history of the LC Information Bulletin *is Helen-Anne Hilker, who served as the Library's foremost chronicler until her retirement in 1976.*

A former Dayton Journal-Herald *reporter, Ms. Hilker came to the Library first in 1946, assisting* Bulletin *editor Milton M. Plumb Jr., a former reporter himself and the Library's first Information Officer (1943). Plumb was later redesignated Information and Publications Officer. Later, as both functions grew, they became separate again, with Plumb retaining the Information duties, which included the* Bulletin.

Helen-Anne Hilker took the helm following Plumb's resignation in 1951, serving as assistant information officer for several months before departing for a post at Scripps-Howard's Washington bureau. The Information and Publications Office (I&P) was restructured during this time, with Elizabeth M. Hamer in charge and Mary MacMahon as press officer and Bulletin *editor. Then, in January 1954, the* Bulletin, *using multilith printing, adopted a new, pictorial cover showing an aerial view of the Jefferson Building.*

Ms. Hilker began her second LC career as press officer and Bulletin *editor in August 1954. In March 1960 she was promoted to information officer and became interpretive projects officer in May 1969. Thus, she has worked with and known all of the early* Bulletin *editors right up through the time of her retirement. Ms. Hilker was quick to provide a typewritten narrative about people, events and* Bulletin *formats, which she documented during a recent visit to what is now called the Public Affairs Office.*

One memory I have of editing *LCIB* in that period is the wise guidance I had from my great mentor, the late David Mearns, that fine writer under whom we worked when he was Assistant Librarian.

The new heading appeared on the front page of the first issue of January 1954, and on all 1955 issues: an aerial view of that historic structure beloved by LC staffers, then called by longtime Washingtonians "the old building"; it made the front page more interesting and the *LCIB* more appealing.

After Mary McMahon resigned—to start the next generation of the McMahon family, Betty Hamer persuaded me to leave Scripps-Howard for my second LC career—as press officer and *LCIB* editor—in August 1954. The first of my two most vivid memories of editing *LCIB* dates back to October 1955. It was time to refresh reader interest with a new logo for the front pages of 1956. Mary Rock, the office's liaison with the Government Printing Office, told me that GPO could supply a professional design for $10.

Hilker's cartoon, March 17, 1958

But Betty Hamer told me that I had to consult Verner W. Clapp, then Chief Assistant Librarian, to whom I&P reported, for approval of such an expenditure. At the appointed hour, I went to his office in that same long conference room where [former Librarian] Ainsworth Rand Spofford had worked after 1897. Mr. Clapp tilted his swivel chair back, heard me out, sat up straight at this desk, lifted his right forefinger for emphasis, and spoke words I can still hear verbatim:

"Young lady, that $10 is taxpayers' money. We don't waste taxpayers' money." Reminding me that the weekend hobby of a number of staff was art, he proposed instead a contest for a new design—no cash prizes, just recognition and publication of the winning design. The judges awarded the cashless prize to medical bibliographer Wave E. Culver, whose design depicting LC's book seals appeared on the first issue of 1956. Her LC seals headed *LCIB* through 1965. A silhouette of the 1897 building's main facade ran in 1966.

The first National Library Week (NLW) was held March 16 to 27, 1958. The idea kept buzzing in my head that the March 17 issue should feature a cartoon, debunking the 19th century concept of libraries as ivory towers. I asked Diana Denny, a Scripps-Howard artist, to contribute such a cartoon. She insisted that the concept and details were in my own head and could not be communicated to another artist—I would have to draw it myself. I drew a cartoon with stiff figures for the March 17 front page.

A week later, wondering, "Uh-oh, what have I done now?" I was called to Librarian L. Quincy Mumford's office. But he wanted to show me letters from several librarians who had liked the NLW issue—even the cartoon. (But my embarrassment later caused me to take drawing classes at the Corcoran School of Art and to win an A for a cartoon series.)

But late 1966 began my favorite *LCIB* logo: Reference Librarian Paul Boswell's pen-and-ink drawing of the arcade that opens the way to readers, music lovers, poetry lovers, devotees of fine prints and other exhibitions. What could be more appropriate to symbolize LC's openness to public inquiry?

But now, look at the new biweekly *LCIB:* its front pages of either graphics or full-page photographs are exciting for their clarity in today's printing.

Another change is the appearance of bylines in the *Information Bulletin* now. In days gone by, many people thought that bylines merely flatter the writer. Not so. They fix responsibility for the facts set forth. If a reader likes what he reads, fine. If he finds an error or wants more information, he knows whom to call. That's a change for the better.

—*Helen-Anne Hilker*

The cafeteria (since closed) in the tunnel that connects the Library buildings was operated by Government Services Inc.

Bulletin at 50 *(Cont. from p. 7)*

improving photographic reproduction capabilities. The LC Professional Association's annual index of the contents helps make the *Bulletin* a historical source of LC events, publications, visitors and guests, entertainments and technological advances.

One can trace much of the impact of automation on the Library and many of the people who made this possible. Here also is a chronological accounting of the Library and its many "annexes"—the Navy Yard, Crystal Mall, Taylor Street, etc. Then there is the long-awaited opening of the James Madison Building in 1980.

It is also possible to track the changes in use of the Library buildings. For example, there were accounts of the Red Cross "knitting and sewing" and "surgical dressing" units in the Adams Building during World War II and the antiaircraft guns on the roof of the Jefferson. There are stories of cafeteria openings, one (since closed) in the tunnel that connects the LC buildings and the present one on the sixth floor of the Madison. Reports on the many relocations, renovations and reopenings over the decades.

One encounters familiar faces also, long gone or much changed, as they participated in these past events. Even though for much of its history the *Information Bulletin* was not authorized to serve merely as an LC employee newsletter (there were legal restrictions against this), staff matters were reported.

Beginning in 1969 under the editorship of Mary Lethbridge as information officer and Jean Tucker as assistant information officer, the staff members began writing and editing sections of the *Bulletin* and, in rotation, taking responsibility for its publication. Out of this rotation, James McClung became the full-time editor (1978–1984).

But the identity of the *Bulletin* editors and staff was not mentioned in its pages until May 27, 1985, when the name of Bruce Tapper as editor appeared in print. Since May 1990, Guy Lamolinara has been the editor, and most articles carry bylines.

One result of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington's 1988–89 Management and Planning Committee efforts was the birth of the *Library of Congress Gazette*, with its first issue on April 6, 1990: "a weekly newspaper for the Library staff." With *The Gazette* designed to meet staff news needs, the *Bulletin* began publishing every two weeks and broadened its editorial perspective. It provides news of the Library to Congress, to the library community in the United States and abroad, and to readers who wish to follow LC changes in policy and service, as well as its activities.

With the improvements in technology the *Bulletin* is able to draw upon many new resources, such as on-line data bases, and combine them with archival records, photoduplication records, office files, published accounts and interviews to develop new narratives and stories.

"We are pleased at reader response to the *Bulletin*," said Nancy

(Cont. on p. 10)

"The Chaldeans made out three bands, and fell upon the camels, and have carried them away, yea, and slain the servants with the edge of the sword." (*Bible, O.T. Job 1:17*) 13th Century Greek illumination from St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai.

Bulletin at 50 *(Cont. from p. 9)*
Bush, who has headed the Public Affairs Office since 1981. "Our readers now include scholars, library users across the country, members of Congress, staff, retirees and members of the press. Interest continues to grow." —*John J. Wayne*

Salon Pizarro, Lima (top): Librarian of Congress Evans addresses, in Spanish, his Peruvian audience, July 4, 1946; Librarian Luther Evans and Army Maj. James M. Horan, libraries coordinator for the War Department (above, seated), with the LC acquisitions Mission to Europe (from left) David Clift, Harry Lydenberg, Richard Hill, Julius Allen, Don Carlos Travis, Danile Shacter and Janet Emerson. (*LCIB, Jan. 12, 1946*); first *LCIB* photo: in the Great Hall, the "shrine" that housed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. (*LCIB, April 12, 1943*)

Explore New Worlds—READ!

LC Begins 1992 Reading Promotions

by John Y. Cole

Do you remember the Year of the Reader (1987), the Year of the Young Reader (1989) or at least the Year of the Lifetime Reader (1991)?

The Center for the Book, which initiated these campaigns, hopes so. But the center admits that using the "year of" designation for three years was confusing. We learned, however, that our organizational partners, affiliated state centers for the book and sponsors liked having an umbrella theme for a specific period. So did the hundreds of individual schools, libraries and bookstores that adapted each year's theme to their reading promotion activities.

Ryan Patterson and his winning entry in the BOOK IT! poster contest, sponsored by Pizza Hut

And the center could not have found a better known promoter of reading than first lady Barbara Bush, who was honorary chair for the 1989 and 1991 efforts.

Since interest in the program and its influence continue to grow, we have inaugurated "Explore New Worlds—READ!" as the theme for 1992's reading programs. "Books Change Lives" is next year's theme.

This report is also an invitation to participate in the "Explore New Worlds—READ!" campaign. A list of ideas for individuals and families, schools and libraries, national and state organizations and their affiliates, and businesses and labor organizations is available from the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

The Center's Establishment. "As the national library, the Library of Congress has a special obligation and a special interest to see that books do not go unread."

So stated then Librarian Daniel J. Boorstin in 1977 when he asked Congress to approve the legislation that established the Center for the Book.

Today the center is a small (full-time staff of four) office with an ambitious mission: to use the prestige and resources of LC to stimulate interest in books, reading and libraries. "Books Give Us Wings" is the center's slogan, and expanding the audience for reading is behind all its activities.

Congress created the center (Public Law 95–129) with the proviso that its program be supported by private, tax-deductible contributions. Approximately 40 corporations and 100 individuals now make annual contributions to support the center's symposia, lectures, publications, exhibits, television and media projects, and special events.

1991 Easter egg roll at the White House, where the center promoted the "Lifetime Reader"

National Outreach. Reading promotion is not a traditional function of a national library. However, during the first meeting of the Center for the Book's national advisory board in 1978 it was acknowledged that promoting books and reading was an excellent way of involving the center, and thus the Library of Congress, in the nation's educational and cultural life. Early on, it was agreed that the center would be a catalyst to other efforts across the nation. Thus the center does not administer any long-term programs, and it has remained small and flexible.

There is increasing interest in reading promotion overseas. The center has corresponded with the national libraries of Norway, Australia, South Africa and Wales about creating reading promotion centers. The National Library of Canada's "Read Up On It/Lisez Sur Le Suject" project is patterned after the Center for the Book's "Read More About It"

(Cont. on p. 12)

Center for the Book *(Cont. from p. 11)* program with CBS Television, and the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt sponsors a reading promotion society.

The British Library established its Centre for the Book in 1990. Its focus, however, is not on reading promotion but on issues regarding books and publishing in society, both contemporary and historical.

Major Activities. Four Center for the Book activities help the Library reach across the nation:

- ☐ the national reading promotion themes,
- ☐ the use of network and cable television,
- ☐ the state center for the book program and
- ☐ the national network of organizations that have become reading promotion partners for each campaign.

The "Read More About It" project with CBS Television, which began in 1979, is probably the center's best known promotion. More than 20 major CBS programs each TV season include a 30-second message from the Library that urges viewers to go to their local library or bookstore to "read more about it."

Forthcoming messages during the Super Bowl and the Winter Olympic Games (see boxes) will reach millions of viewers. Other television projects include Cap'n O.G. Readmore on ABC Children's Television (since 1983), a summer poster-guide series with NBC Television (since 1985) and reading lists for the Arts & Entertainment Network (since 1987).

When Dr. Billington became Librarian in 1987, the Center for the Book had 10 affiliated state centers. Today, there are 24, stretching from Florida (established 1984) to Alaska (1990). Each state center works with the Library to promote books, reading and libraries as well as the state's own literary and intellectual heritage.

Establishing reading and literacy projects in schools, sponsoring state book awards and serving as a statewide center for information about book promotion and literary events are popular center projects. State centers also host traveling exhibits from the Library of Congress, join with the LC center in cooperative publishing projects and promote the annual national reading theme throughout the state.

The newest development is extension of the "affiliate" concept to national civic and educational organizations. For example, in 1990 the Department of Defense Dependents School System, with schools around the world, became a full participant in the "1991—Year of the Lifetime Reader" campaign.

Because other groups have shown an interest, the center decided to start enlisting organizations that agreed to publicize the theme, develop their own projects, or make a financial or in-kind contribution to the campaign. The Lifetime Reader campaign ended with 109 national organization partners, ranging from the AFL/CIO and the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority to United Way of America and Wider Opportunities for Women.

Examples of projects include a poster featuring stamps honoring

The Super Bowl: Read More About It

The Library of Congress suggests:

The Fireside Book of Pro Football, by Richard Whittingham. Simon & Schuster, 1984.

**The Football Encyclopedia: The Complete Story of Professional Football from 1892 to the Present*, by David S. Neft and Richard M. Cohen. St. Martin's Press, 1991.

The 1991 National Football League Record and Fact Book. Workman, 1991.

The New Thinking Man's Guide to Pro Football, by Paul Zimmerman. Simon & Schuster, 1984.

The Pro Football Chronicle, by Don Daly and Bob O'Donnell. Collier Books, 1990.

**The Super Bowl: Celebrating a Quarter-Century of America's Greatest Game*. Simon & Schuster, 1990.

*mentioned on the air

At opening of the "Book in the Islamic World" exhibit, cosponsored by the center and LC's Near East Section

U.S. authors issued by the Postal Service and placed in 40,000 post offices; a contribution by the Library of America of 100 copies of its volume of the writings of Thomas Jefferson for use as prizes in local "lifetime reader" contests; a bibliography of science books aimed at youths, which ran in an American Association for the Advancement of Science periodical; and extensive campaign publicity by the National Alliance of Black School Educators.

Explore New Worlds—READ! The 1992 theme focuses on reading as a way of learning about the world—its people, places and diverse cultures. It emphasizes geography and the literature of travel and exploration. The center hopes the theme will encourage local projects to link reading to places both real and imaginary. For example, programs associated with the Columbus quincentenary are appropriate. Mrs. Bush will serve as honorary chair.

Since June, when the 1992 campaign was announced, the Center for the Book has asked all its Lifetime Reader partners to think ahead to 1992 in developing their projects. A meeting of all organizations participating in the new campaign will be held at the Library Jan. 23.

One of the center's unwritten rules is to avoid sponsoring "isolated" events. Thus, following the January meeting, the center and the National Book Foundation will sponsor a talk at 5 p.m. by Orlando Patterson, winner of the 1991 National Book Award for nonfiction for *Freedom*. The talk is open to the public.

Ideas about projects for the Explore New Worlds campaign will be exchanged at a "Library Advocates" meeting in Florida on March 6–7, and at the Library of Congress on April 6 during the annual meeting of the state centers.

Finally, we encourage projects appropriate to the theme. Our pet project for 1992 is the literary map (a map that shows the homes of state authors, where books were written, etc.). Every state is urged to develop such a map, and the center, with the Library's Geography and Map Division and Interpretive Programs Office, will inventory and exhibit the literary maps in LC's collections.

The Explore New Worlds theme will be promoted throughout the year at annual conventions, trade shows and book fairs, including meetings of the American Library Association (in San Antonio and San Francisco), the American Booksellers Association (in Anaheim) and the American Association of School Libraries (in Baltimore), and the Frankfurt Book Fair.

National Young Reader's Day, sponsored each November with Pizza Hut, will use the theme, and the center hopes to make it part of all its reading promotion projects on television in 1992.

The Center for the Book's symposium program for 1992 will use the theme whenever possible. The schedule includes a July conference in England (cosponsored with the Centre for the Book in the British Library) on Anglo-American publishing; an October symposium on the role of U.S. Information Agency libraries abroad, and a conference on the Library of Congress during World War II. A program being considered for late fall is "Exploring Inner Worlds: Keeping the Mind Alive in the Second Half of Life." It is hoped that the U.S. Administration on Aging will be the center's major partner.

"Travel and the Sense of Wonder" by John Malcolm Brinnan, a lecture presented at last year's Key West Literary Festival, will be published in early 1992 as part of the Center for the Book's Viewpoint series. Cosponsored with the Florida Center for the Book, it exemplifies the cooperative spirit behind the Library's new program of annual reading promotion campaigns.

John Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

The Olympics: Read More About It

The Library of Congress suggests:

**The Complete Book of the Olympics*, by David Wallechinsky. Penguin Books, 1988.

The Olympians, by Sebastian Coe. Pavilion Books Limited, 1984.

**The Olympic Games in Transition*, edited by Jeffrey O. Segrave and Donald Chu. Human Kinetics Books, 1988.

Pursuit of Excellence: The Olympic Story, by the Associated Press and Grolier. Grolier Enterprises, 1983.

Tales of Gold, by Lewis H. Carlson and John J. Fogarty. Contemporary Books Inc., 1987.

Timetables of Sports History: The Olympic Games, by William S. Jarrett. Facts on File, 1990.

*mentioned on the air

Mortimer Adler of Encyclopaedia Britannica presents the *Great Books* series to LC during a panel discussion sponsored by the center.

The many faces of Far-Away Moses: engraving (above) from Mark Twain's *The Innocents Abroad*, most likely the image used to sculpt the keystone head for the Library (lower right) *Photo by Kimberly Lord . . .*

. . . the youthful dragoman on his *carte-de-visite* (center), the basis for the engraving (*photo courtesy the Mark Twain Papers*); and 26 years later, as manager of the Turkish Bazaar at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Constantinople to Chicago:

In the Footsteps of Far-Away Moses

This is the third and final article about the 33 ethnological heads on the keystones of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building (for parts 1 and 2, see LC Information Bulletin, *Dec. 2 and Dec. 16, 1991). Following is the story of Far-Away Moses, the real life model for the "Semite" head.*

"Affixed to a keystone on the Library of Congress, the Jew gazes serenely across Independence Avenue."

Thus Ken Bresler began his article on the Library's ethnological heads, in *The Jewish Week* of April 3–9, 1980. We have identified this particular gazing head from a portrait of a guide from Constantinople (see photos above), who was a participant in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, also known as the World's Columbian Exposition. The photograph includes a cryptic caption: "Far Away Moses" (a poetic description or a real name?), a "descendant of Jews who were driven from Spain by Queen Isabella," a "noted dragoman . . . immortalized by Mark Twain, whom he had the honor of conducting through the Holy Land."

The year 1492, so famous in history for Columbus' discovery of a New World, also marked Queen Isabella's edict expelling the Jews of Spain. Ironically, just as a new world was being discovered, many mystics and numerologists were predicting 1492 would see the end of the known world.

The world as the Sephardic Jews knew it did end with their expulsion from Spain. But with their welcome to the Ottoman Empire by Sultan Bayazid II, also in 1492, another world was found.

Far-Away Moses is a fine example of the Sephardic success story. His wit, evocative assumed name, hard years of service and international connections made him world famous. He was sought out by travelers to the mysterious East wanting a knowledgeable English-speaking guide who could show them Constantinople's historical settings as well as take them to the best markets for Eastern merchandise. Far-Away Moses could also provide Western nicetics a Western traveler might not wish to forgo.

Guidebooks of the day warn travelers to be wary in choosing their

dragoman (in Turkish: *targaman*). The guide said that Moses, at No. 4, Tarakjilar Han, could provide refuge and a foothold in the Turkish capital.

Mark Twain's "The Innocents Abroad," the curmudgeonly, comedic account of his voyage to Europe and the Near East aboard the *Quaker City* in 1867, says in Chapter 35: "We left a dozen passengers in Constantinople, and sailed through the beautiful Bosporus and far up into the Black Sea. We left them in the clutches of the celebrated Turkish guide, 'FAR-AWAY MOSES,' who will seduce them into buying a ship-load of attar of roses, splendid Turkish vestments, and all manner of curious things they can never have any use for.

"Murray's invaluable guide-books have mentioned Far-Away Moses' name, and he is a made man," Twain continues. "He rejoices daily in the fact that he is a recognized celebrity. However, we can not alter our established customs to please the whims of guides; we can not show partialities this late in the day. Therefore, ignoring this fellow's brilliant fame, and ignoring the fanciful name he takes such pride in, we called him Ferguson, just as we had done with all other guides. It has kept him in a state of smothered exasperation all the time. Yet we meant him no harm. After he has gotten himself up regardless of expense, in showy, baggy trousers, yellow, pointed slippers, fiery fez, silken jacket of blue, voluminous waist-sash of fancy Persian stuff filled with a battery of silver-mounted horse-pistols, and has strapped on his terrible scimitar, he considers it an unspeakable humiliation to be called Ferguson. It can not be helped. All guides are Fergusons to us. We can not master their dreadful foreign names."

This part of Twain's book includes a full-length engraved portrait of Far-Away Moses in his early career. Knowing that many 19th century engravings were based on earlier photographs, we wondered whether such was the case here.

Sultan Abdul Hamid II, c. 1880. *Photo from Prints & Photographs Division*

A call to the University of California at Berkeley confirmed our hunch: Robert H. Hirst, head of the Mark Twain Papers there, was very familiar with Far-Away Moses. In his dissertation, Mr. Hirst had suggested that the engraving in "The Innocents Abroad" was made from a photograph very similar, if not identical, to Far-Away Moses' *carte-de-visite*, a kind of 19th century business card combining portraiture with advertising. The copy in the Twain Papers was made from the original obtained in Constantinople by ex-Confederate Col. William Ritenour Denny, one of Twain's companions on that same 1867 voyage aboard the *Quaker City*.

Mr. Hirst added that an even earlier version of the steel engraving had been made in wood. But we believe it is from the widely published (by 1891) steel version in Mark Twain's narrative that the Library of Congress sculptors turned to in their search for an ideal "Semitic prototype." The resemblance of the sculpture to both versions of the portrait of the youthful Far-Away Moses is uncanny.

In a letter to publisher Elisha Bliss, Mark Twain in 1870 says:

"Say—I learn from Constantinople that . . . 'Far-Away Moses' goes to the American Consulate and borrows my book to read the chapter about himself to English and Americans, and he sends me a beseeching request that I will forward a copy of that chapter to him—he don't want the whole book, but only just that to use as an advertisement. . . . Yrs/Mark."

In a footnote Twain quotes the Constantinople guidebook of British publisher John Murray, which said that among the "best shops in the Stambul Bazar" was 'Sadullah & Co., Faraway Moses,' whose shop is decorated in Turkish style, and who do a large business especially with Americans. Their carpets, which are made for them in Smyrna and in the interior, are beautiful, and their modern embroideries and woven stuffs are very good. They deliver goods free to England, and make arrangements with Americans."

For months, we had puzzled over the actual name of Far-Away Moses. We had incorrectly assumed the nickname was based on or sounded like some equivalent in Ladino (Sephardic Spanish) or Turkish.

A fax to the U.S. Consul General for information on the Sadullah firm and Far-Away Moses was answered with a hefty sheaf of business contract photocopies, in Ottoman (Arabic script) and modern Turkish (Roman lettering), outlining the firm's history for 80 years. "Sadullah & Co. Faraway Moses" may be what was on the sign above the door at Tarakjilar Han (near the Stambul Grand Bazaar), but the firm was actually a partnership founded in 1868 (a year after Mark Twain's visit) between Talat Sadullah and Harry R. Mandil. Later, Adele Levy joined as a partner. Sadullah is identified

(Cont. on p. 16)

Far-Away Moses *(Cont. from p. 15)* as a Turk, Levy and Mandil as Americans. Deciphering these otherwise unreadable documents for us was Christopher Murphy of LC's Near East Section, an expert in things Turkish, who was quick to point out that the U.S. citizenship of two of the principals would have made the firm eligible for a hefty Ottoman tax break.

Then came a breakthrough. Harry R. Mandil's name is preceded, in Ottoman characters, by some approximate equivalent for an un-Turkish name: "Mosyo" Harry R. Mandil, most likely where the nickname "Moses" was derived.

The agreements and public notices specify the firm as a "dealer in rugs from Smyrna" to which "and other fine Eastern stuffs" is appended.

With a few changes in designations, the firm survived intact, its management later assumed by Sadullah's son, Talat Guneyli, through at least 1948, when it was either dissolved or melded into some other firm. Harry R. Mandil, our next-to-certain Far-Away Moses, who always signed his name in English, lived a long life (but it cannot be determined exactly how old he was when he died).

Our next encounter with this Moses/Harry is in designer-engineer-author Edward Ringwood Hewitt's "Those Were the Days: Tales of a Long Life," (1943) with some current *New York Tribune* and *New Yorker* accounts of the Hewitt family's voyage to Turkey in 1883. Edward Hewitt's father, Abram Stevens Hewitt, an iron manufacturer and member of Congress who was elected mayor of New York in 1886, was the son-in-law of millionaire manufacturer Peter Cooper. After Cooper's death in 1883, the family sailed abroad for an extended rest. In Edward Hewitt's account:

"The merchant from whom we bought most in the Constantinople bazaar was called Faraway Moses. He was a delightful old scoundrel. When we were about through with our shopping, he said to my mother that it was fortunate she happened to be in Constantinople just at that time, as she could witness an Oriental wedding ceremony—he happened to have a daughter getting married the next day at Scutari. If we desired, said Faraway Moses, we could all come over and see the ceremony.

"My mother and my three sisters went over to Scutari the next day," Hewitt continued. "The dragoman at the hotel told me, after they had gone, that this girl was married as often as three times a week, when there were enough tourists and visitors to supply presents for the bride."

Perhaps this hotel dragoman was not simply trying to discredit the other out of envy, for Far-Away Moses skillfully sensed Western appetites for the exotic East and his chance of capitalizing on those desires.

Another significant event was to befall the Hewitt family in Turkey, which proved a windfall for the Library of Congress. Ex-Civil War Gen. Lew Wallace, author of *Ben Hur* and soon-to-be governor of New Mexico, was the U.S. minister to Turkey. Wallace invited the Hewitt family to attend the *Selamlik*, the procession of the Sultan to the St. Sophia mosque and, during "a very colorful parade, the great palace guard march[ing] in front and behind the Sultan's carriage, the bands blaring out martial Turkish music, the uniforms gaudy but much worn . . . the Sultan look[ing] tired and fearful that something might happen," young Erskine Hewitt (Edward's brother) fainted from the heat and fell to the ground. When the boy awakened in a nearby guard house, he was in the company of two boys his own age. Before leaving, these boys obtained his name and address.

Sultan Abdul Hamid II had also noticed the fainting incident, inquiring through his aide whether anything serious had occurred. The two Turkish boys had been, of course, the Sultan's own sons. Abram Hewitt thanked the Sultan, and he was offered an audience with the Sultan at his own convenience. The next day during the discussion, in Turkish, French and English, through interpreters, Abram Hewitt did not stint in his criticism of the Ottoman government, while equally eager to extol the best in American administration.

(Cont. on p. 18)

Far-Away Moses (seated, center) and a few men of the Ottoman troupe at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

1893: On the Midway

Paris might not have its famous tower were it not for a world's fair.

The 1889 Exposition Universelle gave the world M. Gustave Eiffel's tower, and composers there were inspired by music they heard. Debussy encountered Javanese dancers and the *gamelan*-sound, Tchaikovsky the celesta chime for the Sugarplum Fairy of *The Nutcracker*, and Rimsky-Korsakov the pan-pipes and *darbukkas* of the Algerian Village for his otherworldly opera, *Mlada*.

To this Algerian Village came 19-year-old Sol Bloom from San Francisco. Bloom says in his *Autobiography* (1948) that he approached the managers in Paris and personally contracted for the entire Algerian Village to come to the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

With new digs in Chicago, Bloom told the fair's commissioners of his exclusive contract with Algeria, then a French colony. At the time, few arrangements had been made for concessionaires. The director, impressed by Bloom's energy, offered him the post of manager for the entire Midway Plaisance, still in the planning stage. Asked to name his salary, Bloom jokingly specified $1,000 a week (that of President Cleveland himself); to his amazement, he got it.

Weather and monumental construction demands delayed the Chicago fair. Although it was dedicated in 1892, the opening was not held until spring 1893. Meanwhile, Bloom faced a hefty obstacle. His Algerians arrived in America a year early, so he put them to work, building the Midway.

On May 1, 1893, President Cleveland launched the fair. Linked by waterways laced with Venetian gondolas, the acres of art and architecture dazzled fairgoers. Heroic statues by Philip Martiny (who also made the stairway lamp figures, among others, for the Library's Jefferson Building Great Hall) accented the building tops. Over the high-pillared Entrance Peristyle stretching across the waters was sculptor Daniel French's "Columbus Quadriga," a grouping of a chariot and four horses. Frederick MacMonnies sculpted an allegorical grouping for the Columbian Fountain.

"Little Egypt," still dancing toward the end of her life. *Photo courtesy* The Chicago Tribune

Though most of the pieces were of plaster and chicken wire, many survived, copied in stone. The exposition issued commemorative 50-cent pieces, same as the price of admission.

The White City devoted its temples to the arts, science and learning, including lots of Smithsonian anthro-ethnology, the latest fad. Here, anyone's ethnic make-up could be determined from expert arcana, but most examples were three-dimensional, in lifelike wax.

Curiosities were shockingly alive to fairgoers who had never been exposed to living, breathing humans from exotic, faraway lands. A babel of languages assailed the timid ear. The foreign women even smoked.

The conservative and faint-hearted complained that the Midway was sinister, akin to a honky-tonk. But while it was repellent to some, the Midway was a magnet to many, drawing thousands to such attractions as Mr. Ferris' gigantic wheel. Like the tower in Paris, it forever retained its designer's name. This gargantuan Ferris wheel had 36 boxcar cabins, each of which accommodated 36 riders—as well as a lunch counter. For 50 cents, the wheel turned twice, taking riders 260 feet into the air. The wheel was such a formidable obstacle to the wind that a cable, anchoring it to one of Sol Bloom's Algerian structures, uprooted part of the building. George Washington Gale Ferris was there, as pleased with his wheel's success as Eiffel was with his tower.

Chicago was the hub of the world that year. Lillian Russell sang opera or a viewer could watch a "panorama of the Chicago fire" or the "cyclorama of Jerusalem and the Crucifixion."

Irish, Venetian, Austrian and French exhibits (even a smaller Eiffel Tower) on the Midway were eclipsed by the exoticism of the exhibits from China, Japan, East India, Dahomey, Hawaii and Samoa. (The Samoans, who had quickly adapted to Western garb, were advised to return to sarongs.)

Opposite the Turkish Village were the vast "Streets of Cairo," with a reconstruction of the ancient Luxor Temple, dedicated in hieroglyphs to Pharaoh Ramses II and to President Cleveland. Fine copies of Ramses' mummy, among others, lay within. "Cairo" alone required some three days' visit to fully appreciate it, with weddings,

(Cont. on p. 19)

STAMBOUL, CONSTANTINOPLE.

GRAND BAZAAR D'ORIENT.

SADULLAH LEVY AND Mme. SOUHAMI.

TARAKDJILAR HAN.

Commissionnaires of the Ottoman Section at the Chicago Exhibition, 1893.

THREE GOLD MEDALS.

THE only reliable dealers in Oriental Goods. Makers of Turkish Carpets and Embroidery. The largest assortment in the world of Turkish Antiquities, Carpets, Old Arms, Embroidery, Porcelain, and Silver Ware. The only Establishment of the kind in Constantinople at which fixed prices are the rule. Purchases shipped to any part of the World.

Telegraphic Address—
SADULLAH LEVY, CONSTANTINOPLE.

Entrance (center) of the old Tarakjilar Han, 1991, in Istanbul, said to have been closed for the past 20 years (*photo by Zeki Findikoglu*); ad for the Sadullah firm, 1895

Far-Away Moses *(Cont. from p. 16)*

Worried that his criticisms would anger the Sultan, Hewitt promised him a shipment of Virginia tobacco and to introduce him to the wonders of the Western indelible pencil, dozens of which he also promised to ship from America. But the Sultan's respect for Hewitt's opinion was genuine.

Hewitt's modest gifts to the Sultan over the years were outstripped by those of the monarch to the mayor, usually at Christmas, of Turkish carpets (from Smyrna), swords, textiles, a desk box of inlaid ivory and ebony with gold fittings, a set of diamond shirt studs and cufflinks, and some 1,450 books from the Ottoman Empire, said to represent all books printed in Turkey from 1453 onward.

But Abram Hewitt could not even afford the $1-per-book U.S. import duty he would have to pay on them, much less be able to read those written in Ottoman Turkish. He solved his problem by consigning the entire collection to the Library of Congress, where the Abdul Hamid Collection is kept to this day in the Near East Section.

Hewitt apprised the Sultan of the situation. The result: The following year, Abdul Hamid forwarded Hewitt a duplicate set of books (the Sultan presumably paid the duties). The second set remained in storage at Hewitt's estate until his death in 1903, when Edward Hewitt was persuaded in 1915 to consign it to New York University Library collections, where much of it remains today. Many of the volumes contained preprinted dedications to the United States of America, but no one knows why.

The generosity of Sultan Abdul Hamid also extended to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and Far-Away Moses also played a part in these events, as did the Smithsonian Institution and the Library of Congress.

The saga of Far-Away Moses continues with author and historian Cyrus Adler in his memoir *I Have Considered the Days,* published in 1941.

In 1888, Adler, in his mid-20s and a teacher at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York, met Washington ethnologist Otis T. Mason. (Mason was a well-known ethnologist at the "National Museum," now the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History, who advised the Library on the design of the 33 heads on the Jefferson Building keystones.) Mason assisted Adler in examining photographs of cuneiform inscriptions that Adler had traveled from Baltimore to see. Both agreed that the National Museum collections were lacking in Near East materials. Thus Adler, with credentials in Semitic languages and Assyriology, joined the National Museum staff the next year, as the archaeological-religious curator.

Adler's expertise at the National Museum earned him early renown. Still a student and associate professor at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore in 1890, he embarked on a two-year journey to the Middle East as a special commissioner for the planners of the World's Columbian Exposition. Adler was charged with devising the oriental exhibits, coordinating these in detail with the local governments, hiring foreign personnel to manage and appear in Chicago and negotiating the purchase or donation of artifacts for the Washington collections.

Arriving in Constantinople in January 1891 Adler went to the Sadullah firm to meet Mark Twain's celebrated Faraway Moses, whom he mistakenly reported as "attached, as a sort of advertisement, to the then most progressive business firm in the Bazaars," (of course (Moses/Harry was actually a partner).

Adler must have been whisked through the full tour of fascinating Constantinople by Twain's own colorful guide of some 24 years earlier. Adler later related: "When Mark Twain went through Constantinople he would stop at a shop, and when he looked around for his guide he would see Moses fifty yards ahead, and, as this got to be a habit, he dubbed him Faraway Moses."

Adler met Turkish and foreign officials and became acquainted with the Sadullah firm's families: "Robert

Levy, a young Jewish merchant, married to an American girl . . . Adele Jackson, cousin of a family I knew in Baltimore. Frequently, [Levy] invited me to his house, where I met his children, including the baby boy who was named after Oscar Straus, the former American Minister."

The Souhami family, new partners in the firm, held a dinner in his honor, where he met local Jewish leaders. He visited the synagogue and the Jewish and Turkish schools, and attended Mass at the Greek and Armenian churches. "You have no idea how many balls, receptions, dinners, coffee, cigarettes, tea[s] and dress shirts this has involved. I have never been so gay before," Adler reported in a letter to Washington.

(It is conceivable that Adler also nominated to ethnologist Mason the *Innocents Abroad* engraving of Far-Away Moses as the perfect model for the Semitic prototype. This was during the early months of 1891, and Mason's assistance in the keystone heads project at the "Congressional Library" had just begun.

Planning for the World's Columbian Exposition, Adler conferred with the imperial Grand Vizier. Their efforts attracted the Sultan's attention, and Abdul Hamid commissioned a Greek architect for a possible exposition building design, "The Colombion [sic], a World Ethnological Museum."

The Sultan's other pet project was to compile some 50 massive albums of 1,822 royally commissioned photographs depicting the Ottoman life in all parts of the Empire. These albums, a second Abdul Hamid Collection, were presented to the Library of Congress in 1894 (with no record of their having been featured at the Chicago Exposition earlier). They provide a rich documentation of an otherwise lost era and have been transferred to state-of-the-art optical disc format.

(Cont. on p. 20)

The Midway *(Cont. from p. 17)*

sword fights and ceremonial processions held daily.

For his press conference, Sol Bloom improvised on-the-spot the melody of "The Hootchy-Kootchy." There is still debate over whether the exotic dancer "Little Egypt" was ever at the 1893 World's Fair because there are no 1893 photos captioned with her name, though she certainly appeared at later fairs. But based on photos and written accounts, it is safe to say she was the word-of-mouth star of the 1893 Midway, not for her belly dancing but for stunt-dancing with swords, jugs and other paraphernalia.

Reformer Anthony Comstock, other arbiters of "modesty" and Boston's National Association of Dancing Masters all were horrified at the lasciviousness of it all, but the question was relative. Though the dancers appear in photos with very discreet body stockings on their midriffs, to the Victorian eye the movements may have seemed more suggestive than they would today.

Mrs. Andres Spyropoulos (née Fahreda Mahzar), who became the owner of a Greek restaurant in Chicago, has claimed for more than 30 years that she was the Little Egypt of 1893. Before her death in 1937, Mahzar filed suit against Samuel Goldwyn for her unflattering portrayal in MGM's "The Great Ziegfeld": "I did not have any vulgarity like they have today, no nakedness," she said. "They used naked girls in the [MGM] picture in connection with my name."

In his memoirs, Sol Bloom dodged the popular, romantic image of himself and Little Egypt, which had arisen in the public mind.

Bloom, distracted by his other Midway exploits, neglected to copyright his "Hootchy Kootchy," to his lasting financial loss. Six others seized this golden opportunity.

Bloom's exploits were legion. With real ostriches scurrying at the Chicago fair, he gave the public the "Ostrich Omelette" for 50 cents a serving, but it was actually made with the eggs of the less exotic hen, goose or turkey. In 1900, as music publisher, he obtained "Copyright No. 1" of the 20th century, which he advertised proudly. And just to make sure no one could claim a year later to have the first copyright of the century, which actually began in 1901, Bloom dispatched an assistant to Washington to repeat the process. In 1921 he was elected to Congress, after newspaper and real estate ventures.

Sol Bloom and his "Hootchy-Kootchy"

To the regret of all, the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 ended, as scheduled, on Oct. 30. Just before his assassination a few hours later, the mayor of Chicago (and the World's Fair), Carter H. Harrison, summed up public regret with a closing speech: "It almost sickens me when I look at this great exposition to think that it will be allowed to crumble into dust. In a few days the building wrecker will take hold of it and it will be torn down, and all of this wonderful beauty will be scattered to the winds of heaven." —*John J. Wayne*

Open for business: Inside the Turkish Bazaar, Far-Away Moses and his assistants

Far-Away Moses *(Cont. from p. 19)*

Adler contracted with the Sadullah firm for the Chicago fair. Robert Levy would manage the Near Eastern personnel, and Far-Away Moses the Turkish Bazaar. These plans were finally approved by the Turkish authorities, and Adler embarked for Egypt.

"On Board the Russian Steamer *Czarowitch* to Alexandria" in a Feb. 24, 1891, letter, Adler said, "I have negotiated an arrangement subject to the ratification of the Chicago authorities for an exhibit of merchants here. They agree to erect a bazaar with 40 shops each one containing a native at work. A mosque, 10 Turkish houses and to erect a square of Constantinople at Chicago (the ancient Hippodrome) with facsimiles of the monuments still standing. They will put up buildings etc. at their own expense in exchange for restaurant and sale privileges. I hope it will be ratified so it would be a fine exhibit."

In November 1892, after visiting Palestine, Egypt and Tunisia, Adler journeyed to Morocco in his quests. His memoirs say that "Robert Levy, the representative of Souhami, Sadullah & Co., of Constantinople, had gone to Chicago, staked out his claim and put up the Turkish flag, and this emblem, the result of my work, was the first flag to fly on the Exposition grounds." Cannons were fired and the requisite white lamb sacrificed in the Turkish dedication ceremonies.

Some months after the Exposition closed, Adler, who had since returned, was named librarian of the Smithsonian Institution. He later published several studies on Turkish subjects as well as, with Allan Ramsay, the entertaining *Told in the Coffee-House—Turkish Tales* (1898).

Four hundred people had accompanied Far-Away Moses across the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, and on the 1,000-mile train trip to Chicago. The exposition celebrating the 400th anniversary of 1492, that fateful year for Columbus, was postponed until spring 1893.

The Turkish Village at the Midway Plaisance featured the Turkish Building, with its interior museum and mosque; the Turkish Theatre, the scene of drama and Eastern dancing; the Coffee House; and the Turkish Bazaar, a huge success because it had employed a strategy. Fifty cents seems to have been the going rate for almost everything, whether for entrance fee, amusement or refreshment. The Turks had built a fence around the bazaar, then erected a sign reading "Free." It worked, and business boomed.

Some of the exquisite fabrics sold in the Turkish Bazaar were produced by the factory of an Armenian, Krikor Fabrikatorian, at Harput, central Turkey. (Fabrikatorian assumed his name to reflect both his product and his factory.) His textiles contributed greatly to the success of the Turkish exhibit, and Fabrikatorian was awarded a gold medal from Sultan Abdul Hamid for his participation, according to the husband of the late Hrant Eghiazarian and her cousins Max Kalustian of Virginia and George Juskalian of Massachusetts, Fabrikatorian's great-grandchildren.

In photographs of the day, Robert J. Levy, "proprietor and general manager," appears all over the scene, at the Turkish Village or the Streets of Cairo and at the far end of the Midway, where the Sudanese matron Mahouba Um Zanouba, with a small son, mingles with the Sudanese and Egyptians. Prince Mere Hemcy, a Lebanese sheik, performs fencing exhibitions and rides a camel for the "Egyptian Wedding Ceremony." The merchants become dancers and they mingle throughout the Midway.

Adler told an amusing incident from the Midway. With the ethnic ceremonies occurring daily, the directors of the exposition scheduled a day for the very American "Mystic Shriners." Now, here were Americans in baggy Turkish trousers, fezzes and mustachios speaking terms sacred to Islam. The Turkish officials, amazed by this phenomenon, wrote to the Sultan "congratulating His Majesty upon the great advances that Mohammedanism was making in the United States."

Sporting a beard stylishly trimmed in Chicago, our *targaman* is visited

by young Edward Hewitt, who jokes with him about his daughter's multiple staged "weddings" in Constantinople, then introduces Moses to his own, very legitimate, new bride.

From a few of some 50 photographs reported to have been made of him at the exposition, Far-Away Moses appears somewhat elderly, but healthy and amused by his surroundings. He is, after all, the authority on all this. This is Far-Away Moses' own world, as raconteur of a thousand experiences, with tapestries behind him and only his shoes betraying any Western influence. He lived well into the 1900s (it cannot be determined when he died, but if *The Chicago Tribune* is accurate, he was born circa 1837).

Today, suburban Virginia artist Zeki Findikoglu of Turkey reports from Istanbul that the Tarakjilar Han has been closed for at least 20 years.

For the last time, let us return to Chicago and the Midway Plaisance, where dapper and fashionable artist Francis Hopkinson Smith visits his old comrade, exactly his own age (55), in "The Picturesque Side," an excerpt from *Some Artists at the Fair* (Scribner's, 1893):

"My old and valued friend, Far-away Moses:—What a superb old Shylock he is; not in the sense of 'three thousand ducats and for three months,' but in the unique quality of the character itself! Neither Irving nor Booth ever conceived so fine and fitting a costume as this old man wears every day in and out of the bazaar, and along the streets of his transplanted village; a costume of soft material, with an under-vest delicately embroidered, the over-jacket a coat of brown camel's hair with dark red voluminous waist-sash and the wide Eastern skirts covering his still sturdy legs.

"My old and valued friend, Far-away Moses, I say, invited me to dinner. I have enjoyed this especial privilege very often in his own bazaar in Stamboul, and the aroma of the Mocha and the soothing qualities of his Narghilehs have haunted me ever since. Now, thanks to his courtesy I can enjoy them every day. There is nothing missing in the surroundings of his own bazaar here on the Plaisance. The walls are hung with the wealth of the East. On a low table, octagon-shaped and inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ivory, the yataghans and Turkish arms, embossed with silver and enriched with quaint design. The light struggles in through the small windows and half defines the odd interior, quite as it does in his shop along the Bosphorus. I throw myself upon a pile of Eastern rugs and begin adjusting the pillows in true Oriental fashion.

"The old man claps his hands, and instantly, as if rising through the rug itself, an attendant appears, receives an order in Turkish, and vanishes. Not a gentleman, if you please in a soiled necktie, frayed shirt-front and hired-by-the-month swallow-tail coat, but a swarthy Turk in gold-embroidered vest and the rest of it, who reappers in a flash with one of those exquisite squatty little tables that might serve in a baby house. Then more clapping of hands, and more Turks, one a gorgeous fellow in a solid gold jacket (the light is dim), undervest of purple and silver, sash brilliant scarlet, and so on, down to his magnificent slippers of red morocco, very much turned up at the toes. And then as an inlaid tray with two dainty little cups, mere thimbles, into which is poured from a long-handled brass pot, sizzling hot over a charcoal fire, two mouthfuls of fragrant Mocha. Then the Narghilehs, with their long flexible tubes, amber mouth-pieces, and the bits of burning coal, keeping alight the little heap of Turkish tobacco on the top of the caraffe-shaped glass.

"We talk of the old days in Stamboul, and of the morning we spent at the Bath, where I was parboiled and rubbed full of holes . . . ; and then of the festival night at Saint Sophia, when, as a member of his household, I entered the Sacred Mosque barefooted and be-fezzed. Later on a lighted lantern is brought in, and we follow another gorgeous slave into the mysteries of my host's private apartments where a repast of kebabs and boiled rice is served.

"After dinner other lights are fixed against the walls of an outer court, and a dozen or more of his retinue – Far-away and his *confrere*, Roberto Levy, count five hundred and fifty followers, with weird song and gesture, throw themselves with perfect abandon into one of their wild native dances."

This chronicle of Far-Away Moses ends almost where it began, on a perfect note—at the Midway in Chicago, under a giant Ferris wheel, in 1893.

—John J. Wayne

Wallace Stegner to Read In Program Sponsored With National Gallery

On Jan. 23 author Wallace Stegner will read from his work in a program sponsored jointly by the Library's Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund and the National Gallery of Art.

The reading will be in the National Gallery of Art's East Building Auditorium, Fourth Street and Constitution Avenue N.W., at 6:30 p.m. Tickets are not required.

Wallace Stegner was born in Lake Mills, Iowa, in 1909. He has taught at many colleges and universities, including Harvard University, Stanford University and the University of Wisconsin. His awards and honors include the Pulitzer Prize for fiction, three O. Henry short story awards, two Guggenheim fellowships and the National Book Award.

No stranger to the Library of Congress, Mr. Stegner, as founder and director of the creative writing program at Leland Stanford University, was one of four keynote speaker-panelists at the Library's 1973 Conference on Teaching Creative Writing.

Mr. Stegner is the author of the novels *Remembering Laughter* (1937), *Fire and Ice* (1941), *The Big Rock Candy Mountain* (1943), *A Shooting Star* (1961), *Angle of Repose* (1971), *Recapitulation* (1979) and *Crossing to Safety* (1987). Mr. Stegner's *Where the Bluebird Sings to the Lemonade Springs: Living and Writing in the West* is a collection of essays to be published in April by Random House.

The National Gallery of Art exhibition "Albert Bierstadt: Art & Enterprise" will be open for a special viewing from 5 to 6 p.m. for those attending the reading. Access to the exhibition is from the Fourth Street entrance of the National Gallery's West Building.

Consilia to Be Displayed in Law Library

A small group of *consilia*, or medieval and Renaissance legal opinions, will be displayed in the Law Library Reading Room starting Jan. 14 through April 12. Books, a manuscript piece and portraits of the *consilia* authors will be on view.

The *consilia* and the portraits will be arranged in chronological order from the 13th century through the 18th century. Dan Burney, rare book librarian in the Law Library and curator of the display, said, "I tried to place each of the items within the development of its *consilia* and its contribution to law both in the writing of *consilia* and other areas of canon, feudal, church and customary law."

The display is designed to call attention to the publication last year by the Library of Congress of the first major descriptive bibliography of *consilia*. Edited by Peter R. Pazzaglini and Catharine A. Hawks, *Consilia: A Bibliography of Holdings in the Library of Congress and Certain Other Collections in the United States* is based on the collection of the Law Library, which numbers over 1,200 separate volumes and includes the writings of about 350 noted Italian, German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese and other legal scholars. The collection was assembled mostly during the 1940s; it is the largest single collection of *consilia* in the United States and one of the best such collections in the world.

Consilia in their earliest and simplest form were the formal analyses of points of law in particular cases executed by leading scholars in response to commissions on the part of ruling judges or magistrates in Western Europe. The form of *consilia* remained essentially the same for over 500 years, from the late 1200s to the mid-1700s. Massive numbers of *consilia* were generated, especially in Italy, and later in Germany. Only a portion has been collected and edited by the scholars themselves or by later students and admirers.

All matters of law were written about and the published *consilia* frequently added significantly to the scholar's reputation or earning power. The more successful collections became authorities themselves and were cited in later *consilia* along with citations to the municipal, statute or customary law.

Once rather neglected on the part of legal historians in favor of the larger theoretical or intellectual presentations of medieval and Renaissance or Reformation law, the *consilia* genre is being mined today by social historians. These scholars relish the details of everyday life contained in the tens of thousands of published and unpublished documents. And legal historians now use them to trace the application of the law, region by region or system by system.

Represented in the display in the Law Library are *consilia* authors Baldo degli Ubaldi, Dino da Mugello, Charles Dumoulin, Alessandro Tartagni and Ulrich Zasius.

Baldo degli Ubaldi (1327?-1400) was one of the most frequently cited legal authorities of the later Middle Ages. He was a leader among a group of scholars known as the Commentators (or Post-Glossators) who flourished in Italy from the mid-13th century to the beginning of the 15th century. Except for seven years at the beginning of his career at Bologna and the final 10 years of his life spent at Pavia, Baldo taught civil, canon and feudal law at Perugia. He pursued an active legal career in addition to his teaching, writing and official services to the state, leaving behind no less than 2,800 *consilia*. In the display are the first two parts of the sole copy of the earliest incunabula edition of *consilia* by Baldo reported in the United States. Also in the display is a four-page original *consilium* carrying Baldo's seal dating from between 1370 and 1400.

Dino da Mugello (died c. 1300) is the earliest author whose *consilia* have come down to us in a collected form. He is most known for his contribution to civil or Roman law. His single treatises include those on actions, intestate succession, prescription and interests. His annotations to the standard gloss or commentary on the New Digest and Infortiatum portion of the *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is his major work and is derived from formal courses he gave as professor "extraordinarius" at the University of Bologna. A page from the index of a *consilium* authored by Mugello is shown in the display. The text of the *consilium* discusses points of law at issue in a contract between Giovanni Nizzi and Roberto de Santo Vitale concerning lands in the city of Parma. Annotations made in the 15th century by Benedictus a Vadis appear in the margins.

Charles Dumoulin (1500–1566) was called the "French Papinian" or the "Prince of Jurisconsults." Unsparing in his criticism of authority, he had to leave Paris, his birthplace, in 1552 because of his virulent antipapal invective. He was nevertheless one of the most patient, tireless and balanced expounders of legal knowledge of his day. Writings such as his commentary on the first six books of the Code, his work, "De feudis," his editing and documentary on Dino's "De regulis iruis" and his commentary on the *consilia* of Allesandro Tartagni place him firmly in the legist tradition of the Commentators. His search for a unity in the law was conducted not in Roman law but in the mass of French customary law which he spent a lifetime collecting, editing and commenting on. Shown in the display is the opening text of a *consilium* prepared by Dumoulin at the age of 25. It appears in an edition of *consilia*

Tabb *(Cont. from p. 3)*
House Conference on Libraries and Information Services, and the Association of Research Libraries. He has served as the Library's liaison to the Research Libraries Group (RLG) Shared Resources Committee and as secretary to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) Division of Collections and Services and Section on Interlending. He has been active in the American Library Association for many years.

Mr. Tabb received Meritorious Service Awards in 1980 and 1987, and a Superior Service Award in 1989.

A 1963 *magna cum laude* graduate of Oklahoma Baptist University, he earned a master's degree in American literature from Harvard University in 1964. After Army service in Southeast Asia, he earned a master's degree in library science from Simmons College in 1972.

Ehrenberg *(Cont. from p. 3)*
tions include *Scholars' Guide to Washington, D.C. for Cartography and Remote Sensing Imagery* (Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987) and *The Mapping of America* (New York: Harry N. Abrams Inc., 1980) and more than 30 other monographs, essays, bibliographies and exhibition catalogs. He is currently on the editorial boards of *Meridian* and *Terrae Incognitae*.

CLARIFICATIONS

The byline for the story "Standards: Bringing Order Out of Chaos" (LC *Information Bulletin*, Dec. 2, 1991, page 464) was omitted. The story was written by James Scala of the Technical Reports Section.

The story in the same issue on the "Jefferson Building's Keystone Heads at 100" misidentified a U.S. president. The president named on page 460, column 2, should have been Benjamin Harrison, not William Henry Harrison.

Consilia *(Cont. from p. 22)*
revised by the author himself and is considered the foundation of the modern French theory of community property in marriage. Alessandro Tartagni (1424–1477) is considered one of the last of the great Commentators. Except for brief periods in Ferrara, Imola and Padua, Tartagni spent his entire professional career in Bologna teaching civil law and producing commentaries. He was the first to owe his fame and a considerable personal fortune in his lifetime to *consilia*. Few authors in this genre have been published in so many editions for more than 200 years. The Law Library has the sole copy reported in the United States of a commentary of his on the sixth part of the *Codex* printed in 1476, one year before his death. Although editions of his *consilia* date back to 1490, the title page of the edition shown in the display is from a seven-volume set of 1,281 *consilia* frequently reprinted in the 16th century.

Ulrich Zasius (1461–1535) was a prominent humanist, friend of Erasmus and a leading figure in the northern Renaissance. He was the first German jurist to have his opinions collected and published, which put him on a level with the great contemporary jurisconsultants of Italy and France. He taught and wrote extensively in the law and is seen today as the founding father and archetype of German academic jurisprudence. He also pursued an active political life and offered his service in government affairs. With Zasius, there began a major shift in *consilia*. There were more authors outside of Italy. And *consilia* focused on particular areas of law—customary and criminal law, regional, dynastic or national issues, and rivalries between individual legal scholars or schools of thought. The title page of one of the *consilia* of Zasius is displayed.

Consilia: A Bibliography of Holdings in the Library of Congress and Certain Other Collections in the United States is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 for $19 (cite stock number 030-000-00182-6 when ordering).

The following works are suggested reading for those interested in learning more about *consilia*.

Helmut Coing, ed. Handbuch der quellen und literatur der neueren Europaischen privatrechtsgeschichte. Erster Band: Mittelalter (1100–1500)__. Munich, Beck, 1973, pp. 336–341.

Guido Kisch. *Consilia.* Basel, Helbing & Lichtenhahn, 1970, pp. 11–36.

Luigi Lombardi. *Saggio sul diritto giurisprudenziale.* Milan, Giuffre, 1967, pp. 125–135.

Guido Rossi. *Consilium sapientis iudiciale.* Milan, Giuffre, 1958.

Steven Rowan. *Ulrich Zasius.* Frankfurt am Main, V. Klostermann, 1987, pp. 187–196, 214–15.

Jolande Rummer. "A Fourteenth Century Legal Opinion." *Library of Congress Quarterly Journal*, vol. 25 (1968) pp. 179–191.

John Ashton Clarence Smith. *Medieval Law Teachers and Writers.* Ottawa. University of Ottawa Press, 1975 (see index).

David M. Walker. *The Oxford Companion to Law.* Oxford. Clarendon Press, 1980 (various articles).

—Jean E. Tucker

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